

REFERENCES

- SANTAPAU, H. & HENRY, A.N. (1973): A Dictionary of Flowering plants. C S I R, New Delhi.
- WILLIS, J. C. (1966): A Dictionary of Flowering plants and Ferns. The University Press, Cambridge.

41. *DIGITARIA SIAMENSIS* HENR. (POACEAE) — ADDITION TO THE INDIAN FLORA

(With ten text-figures)

While scrutinising the grasses collected from Santhal Pargana Division of Bihar, we came across an interesting grass collected from Godda district on 5 September 1987, which on critical examination was identified as *Digitaria siamensis* Henr. Earlier this extremely rare grass has been reported from Burma (Hooker 1896 FLORA OF BRITISH INDIA, 7). It was found growing along river banks, associated with *Digitaria stricta* Roth ex Roem. et Schult., *D. setigera* Roth apud Roem. et Schult., *Hetero pogon contortus* (Leduce) P. Beauv. and *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (L.) Clayton. Apparently the plant shows similarity with *D. stricta* in having clavate-tipped hairs on lower glume and lower lemma. However, it can be readily distinguished from *D. stricta* by the presence of well developed upper glumes, longer spikelets and hairless pedicels.

A collection of the above taxon by Kurz (Acc. no. 518608 CAL) from Rajmahal Hills, is deposited in CAL, Howrah. However, this grass is not mentioned in any literature on grasses of India. Therefore, detailed description, illustration, phenological and ecological notes are given to help in ascertaining its range of distribution in other parts of the country. The voucher specimen is deposited in Bhagalpur University Herbarium.

Digitaria siamensis Henr. Monogr. Gen. *Digitaria* 692. 1950; Bor, Gr. of Burma, Ceylon, Ind. & Pak. 305. 1960.

Annual, up to 30 cm high. Culms erect, slender, branched at base, glabrous. Leaf-blades 3-15 x 0.3-

0.5 cm, linear to linear-lanceolate, minutely scabrid on both surfaces, base narrow, margins scabrid, apex acute; sheaths compressed, up to 12 cm long, keeled, scabrid, margins with tubercle-based hairs; ligules lacerate, up to 5 mm long. Racemes 3-6, up to 12 cm long, alternate on an elongated axis; rachis not winged, angles scabrid; pedicels unequal, up to 1.5 mm long, minutely scabrid, tip discoid. Spikelets 1.6-2 mm long, elliptic-oblong, acute. Lower glume absent. Upper glume 1.6-2 mm long, 3-nerved, two nerves adjacent to mid nerve, densely clavate-tipped hairs, other glabrous, acute, margins with clavate-tipped hairs. Lower lemma similar to the upper glume, empty, hyaline, 5-nerved, mid-nerve glabrous, two adjacent nerves hairy, margins with clavate-tipped hairs, obtuse, epaleate. Upper lemma 1.5-1.8 mm long, hermaphrodite, coriaceous, glabrous, yellow, apiculate, margins incurved; palea similar to the upper lemma. Stamens three; anthers up to 1.5 mm long.

Flowers: August-December.

Ecology: Along river banks, foothills; rare.

Specimens examined: Shibpur, Godda district, 5 September 1987, R.R. Jha 6558; Rajmahal Hills, Sahibganj district, Kurz s.n. (CAL acc. no. 518608).

We are grateful to the Joint Director, Central National Herbarium, Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, for permission to consult the herbarium and CSIR, New Delhi for financial assistance.

R.R. JHA

October 29, 1991

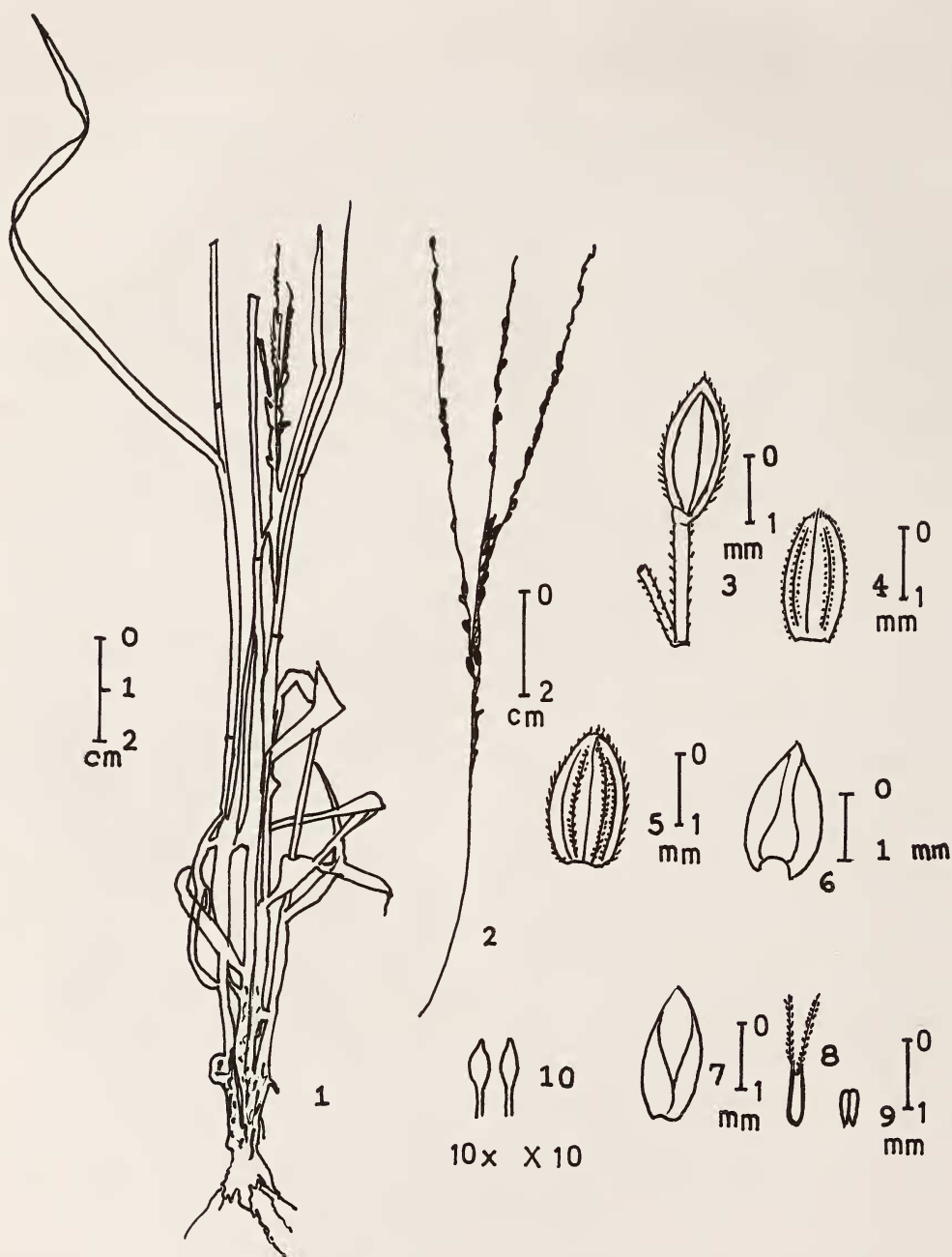
S. K. VARMA

42. LECTOTYPIIFICATION OF *BAUHINIA GLAUCA* SSP. *TENUIFLORA* (LEGUMINOSAE)

While attempting to designate a lectotype for *Bauhinia glauca* ssp. *tenuiflora* (C.B. Clarke) Larsen & Larsen, a plant originally described from Manipur by Clarke (*J. Linn. Soc.* 25: 18, t.6. 1889), it was ob-

served that Larsen *et al.* (Fl. Cambodge, Laos & Vietnam 18: 184. 1980) cited only the collection of Watt (no. 6915 K, photo. — CAL!) as type material.

However, Clarke (*J. Linn. Soc.* 25: 2. 1889) in

Figs. 1-10. *Digitalia siamensis* Henr.

1. Habit; 2. Inflorescence; 3. Spikelet; 4. Upper glume; 5. Lower lemma; 6. Upper lemma; 7. Palea; 8. Stigma; 9. Stamen; 10. Hairs.

connection with his work on the plants of Kohima and Manipur, stated that Thiselton Dyer had requested him to take up also the collections of Dr. Watt (which were roughly examined and tabulated) in the Kew herbarium so that everything might be known concerning the plants of Kohima and Manipur. But Clarke soon realised that Dr. Watt did not wish him to name and describe his collections, and so based the work solely on his own collections except for the binomials of the new species (in cases where proposed by Watt in MSS.) which he had come across while comparing his own collections With those of Watt. Hence, the collections (*C.B. Clarke* 42255, 42304 and 42342) of this taxon cited in the protologue should be the most appropriate material for lectotypification rather than that of

Watt's, where the name was initially proposed – a decision also in conformity with Article 7.4 of ICBN (Berlin Code 1988).

Thus from the existing syntypes: Nongjaibang, Muneypoor, 1700 ft., 30 Nov. 1985, *C.B. Clarke* 42304 D (CAL!), E (K, photo.– CAL!); 42342 A (K, photo. – CAL!), B (CAL!) – “A loose pod mounted on the same herbarium sheet bearing the flowering specimen *C.B. Clarke* 42304 D (CAL).” and C (K, photo.– CAL!) we select *C.B. Clarke* 42304 E (K) as its lectotype.

We are thankful to the authorities of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew for providing the type photographs.

S. BANDYOPADHYAY

B. D. SHARMA

October 21, 1991

ERRATA

Vol. 89(1)

Miscellaneous Note No. 32. Record of the cone shell *Conus cumingii* (Reeve, 1848) from Bombay seas.

p. 143, left column

For In some of these publications the occurrence of *C. cumingii* has been mentioned.

Read In none of these publications has the occurrence of *C. cumingii* been mentioned.

ERRATA

Vol. 89(3)

Wintering Water Birds at point Calimere, Tamil Nadu
On p. 324, Right column,

Line 1,

For *Chklidonias hybrida*

Read *Chlidonias hybrida*

Line 2,

For comon *Read* common